CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

VOLUME I.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 3, 1840. [NUMBER 49.

W. S. Hoffman, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. Three Dollars if not paid within three months, and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Thursday,	5 37	6 31	*For September, 1840.*
4 Friday,	5 38	6 30	h. m.
5 Saturday,	5 39	6 28	First 3 5 17 after'n.
6 Sunday,	5 40	6 26	Full 11 2 27 after'n.
7 Monday,	5 41	6 25	Last 18 12 11 after'n.
8 Tuesday,	5 42	6 23	New 26 1 6 after'n.
9 Wednesday	5 43	6 22	

SPEECH OF MR. OGLE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

On the Regal Splendor of the PRESIDENT'S PALACE.

[CONTINUED.]

Delivered in the H. of Representatives April 14.

I am disposed to believe, Mr. Chairman, that the present occupant of the palace is not a "real genuine" locofoco, hard-handed democrat. He can't have the "right stripe." You may depend upon it, something must be out of gear. Why, sir, he loves tassels, rosettes, and girlish finery, almost as much as a real "Bank Whig" loves "hard cider." By the act of the 3d of March, 1837, Congress appropriated twenty thousand dollars "for furniture of the President's House." I quote the language of the law, "for furniture of the President's House."—Now, I find the entire bill of Messrs. Patten & Co. included in the "Abstracts of payments made by Thomas L. Smith, agent for purchasing furniture for the President's House, from 15th April, 1837, to 16th May, 1838." I would, therefore, respectfully inquire whether "silk tassels and rosettes" are considered household furniture, in the legitimate democratic meaning of the word? I ask, sir, whether "silk tassels and rosettes" can be democratically inveigled into part and parcel of the household furniture of a hard-handed locofoco? Are "silk tassels and rosettes" hereafter to be written down, deemed and taken in the same category with frying pans, oaken chests, chaff bags and crant tubs? As well might the honest citizen of Tulpehocken valley, who garnishes his 8 by 10 looking-glass with a string of blue jay, yellow-hammer, whittletty, and mocking-bird eggs, call those speckled eggs household furniture, and formally bequeath them, when he is about to take leave of plantations and speckled eggs, by his will, written or noncupative. Sir, this would be too bad for a Christain country. But this is not all, for in the same "Abstract" of payments made by T. L. Smith, the following bill is also included:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1837.

The U. S. Government for President's House,
To Augt. F. Cammeyer, Dr.
459 Broadway, New York.

For GOLD LEAF, GILDING MATERIALS, labor, and expenses to the President's House . . . $2,000 00

Aug. 25, rec'd payment in full of T. L. Smith,
AUG. F. CAMMEYER."

Do you suppose, Mr. Chairman, that a plain, unsophisticated locofoco can stand this? Will he agree that Martin Van Buren acted fairly by paying money which had been appropriated by law for "furniture for the President's House," in buying gold leaf and gilding materials, and afterwards "whipping the Devil round the stump," by calling gold leaf and gilding materials household furniture? No, sir, he will not. The genuine locofoco is too honest for that. Some few of them may, perhaps, be persuaded to admit that "silk tassels and rosettes" are part and parcel of an orthodox schedule of democratic household furniture, but I aver that the application of red hot pincers, racks, gibbets, bowstrings, chains, and molten lead, cannot induce one of them to acknowledge that gold leaf and gilding materials may be legitimately inserted in the same schedule.

But the "end is not yet." I have before me, Mr. Chairman, the original bill (duly receipted) of C. H. & J. F. White, for sundry "French Bedsteads," "marble-top washstands," "dining-room commode," with "statuary marble top," "dressing bureaus," and other upholstery, bought August 10, 1837, for the sum of $1,599 50 of the People's cash. These articles may be denominated "household furniture" in the proper and true understanding of the terms. But, sir, I protest against expending the money of my constituents for elegant French bedsteads. Must the American oak, and hickory, and cherry, and walnut, and maple, that admits of "smoothest stain," stand neglected in the forests, for the gilt rosewood, sandal, ebony, box, and mahogany, of France, and the far off "Isles of the sea?" Shall the People's money be shipped "across the ocean" by the People's chief servant, to support foreign mechanics, whilst our own "cunning workmen" almost perish for lack of bread? Shall that "bread be withheld from the mouth of honest labor" at home, but lavished upon the subjects of kings abroad? Why was Mr. Van [illegible] anxious to possess an elegant Lieutenant [illegible]d? Does he desire to have of half Christe[illegible] "crown bed" also?—men, his brothers, [illegible] Circular Parlor," and Westphalia; while [illegible] palace—one of of Swoden [illegible] ident as an "office." The term "office," however, has been proscribed by the "Court Circle" as a vulgar name, and hence the "office" room is designated at the palace by the higher sounding and fashionable name of "the President's Audience Chamber." Hard by the "President's Audience Chamber" is the "Ante Room," into which all visitors are conducted by a richly attired English palace servant, to wait until the democratic President shall signify his pleasure that they may be introduced to "his presence." I have heard a gentleman complain that the "Ante-Room" had not been provided with a large mirror, by the aid of which fashionable ladies might properly adjust their "bonnets and curls; and before which, I presume, grave courtiers who visit the palace could "*practise in making up their face for the day.*" In relation to this subject, I cannot forbear to call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to a short passage in the 57th No. of the book, London edition, of the writings of the distinguished Archbishop Erasmus.—He is giving "*directions to a young man how to conduct himself at Court.*"

"As you are now going to live at Court," (says Erasmus,) "I advise you, in the first place, never to repose the smallest confidence in any man there who professes himself your friend, though he may smile upon you, and embrace you, and promise you; ay, and confirm his promise with an oath. *Believe no man there a sincere friend to you; and do you take care to be a sincere friend to no man.* Nevertheless, YOU MUST PRETEND TO LOVE ALL YOU SEE, *and show the utmost suavity of manners and attentions to every individual.*—These attentions cost you not a farthing; therefore, you may be as lavish of them as you please. *Pay your salutations with the softest smiles on your countenance, shake hands with the appearance of most ardent cordiality, bow and give way to all, stand cap in hand, address every body by their titles of honor, praise without bounds, and promise most liberally.*

"I would have you *every morning, before you go to the LEVEE, practise*, in making up your face for the day, at your looking-glass at home, that it may be ready to assume any part in the farce, and *that no glimpse of your real thoughts and feelings may appear.* You must study your gestures carefully at home, that in the acting of the day your countenance, person, and conversation may all correspond, and assist each other in keeping up your character at the Court masquerade.

"These are the elements of the courtier's philosophy, in learning which, no man can be an apt scholar unless he first of all *divests himself of all sense of shame, and, leaving his natural face at home, puts on a visor, and wears it constantly too.* In the next place, get scent of the various cabal and parties of the Court; but be not in a hurry to attach yourself to any of them till you have duly reconnoitred. When you have found out who is *the King's favourite, you have your eye mind to keep on the main side of the vessel. If the King's favorite be a downright fool, you must not scruple to flatter him as long as he is in favor with the god of your idolatry.*

"The god himself, to be sure, will require the main efforts of your skill. As often as you happen to be in THE PRESENCE, you must exhibit a face of *apparently* honest delight, as if *you were transported with the privilege of being so near the* ROYAL PERSON. When once you have observed what he likes and dislikes, your business is done."

Erasmus proceeds to counsel his Court pupil, "to pay more court to ENEMIES THAN FRIENDS, THAT HE MAY TURN THEIR HEARTS, AND BRING THEM OVER TO HIS SIDE."

The Archbishop, sir, was deeply read in the book of Courts, of human nature, and the world, and drew his picture "from the life." And I appeal to the honorable gentlemen who represent the "Palmetto State" on this floor, to say whether the present incumbent of the palace is not the very character which Erasmus ironically counsels his student to become. Let those gentlemen reperuse the paragraphs which have just been read, and then let them burnish up their reminiscences of General Jackson's administration, and they cannot fail to recall to mind the name of his distinguished "Court favorite," whose will was omnipotent, even to "*the dissolution of a cabinet.*" And they will also doubtless remember the smooth, nimble courtier, who,

"Instead of mounting barbed steed,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,"

capered in the palace saloons; and, after he had his CUE, roused the vengeance of "the god of his (pretended) idolatry" against the then Vice President of the United States, and then hied away "to carry party considerations, to urge party merits, and to solicit party favors at the foot of the British throne;" and who has, since that period, paid "*more court* to ENEMIES *than friends, and thus turned their hearts and* BROUGHT THEM OVER TO HIS SIDE."

I have also heard some persons affirm, in regard to the "Ante-Room," that it had not a sufficient number of *chairs* to accommodate the visiters *there at times kept in waiting.* I am satisfied, however, that the President cannot be aware of the fact, or he would have ordered for this room a dozen or two *silks damasks*, or *bamboo canes* from the other apartments of the palace, from whence their removal would hardly have been recognised.

Democratic Presidents, Mr. Chairman, sometimes get tired of their furniture.—Some change, perhaps, has taken place in the fashion, and then, forthwith, it becomes "old and decayed" furniture, and they send it off to auction and sell it for a whistle. At least six different sales of "*old*" or *unfashionable* furniture have been held within the last seven years, viz:

5th December,	1833.	Gross proceeds		$636 93
7th	"	"	"	3,831 23
23d	"	"	"	53 55
1st	"	1834	"	200 50
10th March		1835	"	190 00
23d November,		1837.	"	1,078 71
				5,990 92
Commissions and other expenses				310 59
Nett proceeds of sales				$5,680 40

After all, sir, it may be better occasionally to dispose of the *surplus* furniture of the palace, otherwise its rich saloons would soon resemble an auctioneer's room at Bishopsgate, to which noblemen, impoverished by their vices, order the furniture of their castles, for the purpose of "raising the wind."

I shall not detain the committee, Mr. Chairman, by going over the same "eternal round" of elegant and costly furniture with which the apartments on the second story of the palace abound. I must not, however, omit to name the ostrich egg enamel ornaments on silver stands, and the superb Imperial and royal Wilton, Brussels, and Saxe carpets; some of which, it is said, are deep enough for a good locofoco democrat to bury his foot in, as he walks over them. Let me refer you, sir, to three or four of the carpet bills:

NEW YORK, *July 3*, 1837.

The President of the United States, by T. L. Smith, bought of Joseph Lowe, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., 235 Broadway, corner of Anthony street.

98 yards *Brussels* body, a 18s.		$220 50
23½ do. do. border, a 18		52 88
99 do. do. body, a 18		222 75
23 do. do. border, a 18		51 75
2 *Imperial* rugs, halls' room and 3 chambers, a $35		75 00
		$622 88

Correct as regards quantities.
September 19, 1837. ED. BURKE.
Rec'd payment. JOSEPH LOWE."

"Martin Van Buren, President U. S., bought of W. W. Chester & Co., 191 Broadway.

1837, June 29, 170½ yards *Saxony* carpeting, a $4		$682
1 rug to match		35
July 31, 2 rugs, a 25		50
		767
By remnants, say 1 yard, returned		4
		$763

20th Sept., 1837. Correct. ED. BURKE.
Received payment of T. L. Smith,
W. W. CHESTER & CO."

NEW YORK, *June 7*, 1837.

Major Smith for the President's House, Washington, bought of T. L. Chester.

429½ yards *Brussels* carpeting a 17s. 2d.		$912 16
145½ do. ½ wide bordering, a 14s. 2d.		257 43
30½ do. do. a 17s. 2d.		65 61
17½ do. 4-4 ROYAL WILTON, a 22s. 2d.		69 50
24½ do. ½ do. do. a 22s.		95 75
		$1,200 45

20th Sept., 1837. Correct. ED. BURKE.
Rec'd payment. T. L. CHESTER, per
WM. HENRY CHESTER."

NEW YORK, *June 7*, 1837.

T. L. Smith, agent, bought of Webb & Tenson, IMPORTERS of Carpeting, Floor Cloths, Hearth Rugs, &c., 177 Broadway.

107½	226 yards *Wilton* carpeting, a 24s.		$678 00
118½			
97½	do. do.	a 22	267 44
110	do. *Brussels* do.	a 17	233 75
1	hearth rug		24 00
1	do.		28 00
29½	yards *Brussels*		43 25
			$1,274 48

Rec'd. payment, WEBB & TENSON.

I have also before me, Mr. Chairman, other official vouchers, duly receipted, for the President's palace since the Reformers came into power:

From Lewis Veron & Co.

615 yards	IMPERIAL WILTON	$1,345 09
66 do.	IMPERIAL SAXONS	214 50
26½ do.	4-4 wide for stairs	105 00
	Blue cloth for do.	19 12
107 do.	*Brussels* carpet and border	214 00
1	hearth rug to match	25 00
426 yards	*Brussels* carpet and border	1,058 25
4	Imperial rugs	68 00
	Oil cloth	1,900 00
		$4,448 77

Here, sir, we have the sum of $8,499 68 of the People's cash paid by the "*Retrenching Reformers*" for FOREIGN carpets and oil cloths to adorn the palace. Now let me refer you to the 2d section of the act of Congress, passed the 22d of May, 1826. It is in these words:

"*That all the furniture purchased for the use of the President's House shall be, as far as practicable, of AMERICAN OR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.*"

Was it not "*practicable*" to obtain AMERICAN or DOMESTIC carpeting "for the use of the President's House?"—No gentlemen dare affirm that. Then why did Mr. Van Buren *violate the law* in purchasing FOREIGN carpets? Are there no carpets made in the United States of texture firm enough, and of colors sufficiently gaudy, to please the eye of a democratic President? Are AMERICAN weavers, and dyers, and manufacturers too dull and too stupid to make a decent Republican carpet? Is American wool too coarse or too fine—to long or too short, sir, that AMERICAN mechanics cannot form a carpet out of it genteel enough for the feet of Martin Van Buren to soil. Why does he prefer ROYAL AND IMPERIAL WILTONS to the fabrics of *his own countrymen?* Has he no American patriotism to call to his aid, and to shield American mechanics from this direct insult to their skill? Can he not appreciate the feelings of honest pride, that would swell with delight the heart of every true born son of America, at beholding the floors and the walls in the saloons of an American President furnished with plain, substantial, American manufactures? Is this the policy that Mr. Van Buren proposes by which we are to protect *domestic industry* from *foreign competition?* Will he adopt the strange mode of conferring benefits on *American* artisans by transporting their money to reward the artisans of *England, France, Belgium,* and *Saxony!* What will the American wool grower say to this plan? How will the American weaver relish that? To correct and to punish this outrage against *American* skill and *American* industry, I rely with full confidence on the friends and patrons of *American* manufacturers and mechanics.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will now again conduct you to the first story of the palace, where we shall enter the great "Court Banqueting room," in which I can promise you a sight that will be "good for sore eyes." It is a genuine locofoco's dinner table—set out, arranged in order, and duly prepared to receive the Court guests. In the first place, however, I must inform you that this table is not provided with those old and unfashionable dishes, "*hog and hominy,*" "*fried meat and gravy,*" "*schnits, knep, and sourcrout,*" with a mug of "*hard cider.*" No, sir, no. All these substantial preparations are looked upon by *gourmands, French cooks,* and *locofoco Presidents* as exceedingly vulgar, and fit only to set before "Bank Whigs," and men (as the Globe eloquently expresses it) "*who adopt the maxims and principles of* CORNELIUS and TINKERS." But the true orthodox, democratic viands, with which a genuine locofoco furnishes his dinner table, consist in *massive gold plate and French sterling silver services, blue and gold French tambours, comptiers on feet, stands for bonbons, with three stages, gilded French plateaus, garnished with mirrors and garlands, and gaudy artifical flowers.* During the apostolic days, the saints were commanded to "eat what was set *before them,* asking no questions"—but if any good Christian man should, by mistake, find his way to a table thus furnished, and should incline to obey the precept according to its letter, he would certainly have *hard* fare of it. He might perhaps sustain famishing humanity by browsing on artificial flowers and wreaths, or, peradventure, by touching with the tongue the saccharine compotiers and bonbons, somewhat after the manner of the very commendable usage said to have prevailed at an early day among the inhabitants of Kinderhook, of suspending by a cord a large lump of sugar immediately over the centre of the table, so that it might swing round to the guests alternately. Albeit, sir, there is no food for the palate placed upon this locofoco's table, there is a feast of gold for the eye that would have satiated King Midas himself. And although the wood of several large forests was not cut down to dress the victuals for this Tamerlane banquet, yet it required the enormous sum of ELEVEN THOUSAND AND NINETY-ONE DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS OF THE PEOPLE'S CASH TO BUY THE TABLE "FURNITURE."

You seem amazed, Mr. Chairman. Do not believe that I speak not the "words of truth and soberness." I have now in my hands, sir, the "*official vouchers,*" which show the expenditure of every dollar of that large sum, and that the whole amount thereof, with the exception of $1,125, was expended since the days of the *plain, frugal, economical, republican, retrenching reformation* of Jackson and Van Buren commenced. And I here, in my place, demand, in the name of my constituents, that the Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings make a report to this House, and communicate copies, not only of the vouchers on this subject, but all the vouchers in relation to expenditures of the President's House, furniture, and grounds; that they may be all spread before the people in an "*official form.*" This everlasting leakage from the people's strong box must be stanched.

But I will exhibit to the committee the various bills which form the aggregate of $11,191 32 for the table service of the democratic President.

I will, in the first place, bring to the notice of the committee the bill for the French STERLING SILVER PLATE and GILT DESSERT SET, bought from a RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN, DE M. LE GENERAL BARON DE TUYLL, *resident minister of his* MAJESTY the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA *at Lisbon,* for the sum of *four thousand three hundred and eight dollars and eighty two cents.*

The silver plate consists of SOUP TUREENS, SAUCE BOATS, PLATES, *dinners grandeurs,* BOTTLE STANDS, SOUP LADLES, &c. &c. &c., *three hundred and thirty eight pieces.*

The gilt dessert set is composed of TABLE SPOONS, SWEETMEAT SPOONS, TEA OR COFFEE SPOONS, KNIVES, FORKS, &c. &c., *one hundred and forty pieces.*

The following receipts are endorsed on the bill for the silver plate and gilt service.

"Received, June 29, 1833, four thousand three and eight dollars eighty-two cents, being in full for the within service of plate. G. W. SOUTH.

I certify that I have received into the President's House all the articles contained in the within service, and they are intended for the use of the President's House.

"Washington, July 1, 1833.

J. BOULANGER."

It may be proper to remark that *pure* gold is generally considered too ductile and soft to manufacture into knives, forks, and other utensils, which require some degree of firmness or want of pliability. The gilt or gold service, therefore, used in the palaces of kings and at the castles of wealthy noblemen in Europe, is composed of a slight substratum of silver, thickly plated or overlaid with pure gold. And hence, I presume, the gilt service of the President was manufactured after the same manner. No honest democrat, however, by taking up the various articles of which it consists, would be led to doubt a moment that they are made of gold, without any alloy. They *may be pure gold,* though I am inclined to believe otherwise, inasmuch as they were procured from one of the great nobles of the Russian Empire.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, it is time the people of the United States should know that their money goes to buy for their plain hard-handed democratic President, knives, forks, and spoons of gold, that he may dine in the style of the monarchs of Europe.—[Mr. WADDY THOMPSON. No wonder.—This, you know, is a gold and silver Administration.] The fact however, is impudently denied, not only by *Mr. Van Buren's* "*organ,*" the Globe, but by all the locofoco papers throughout the country.—When a certain lawyer, in Columbus, Ohio, told a farmer in his neighborhood that the President had a dinner service of gold, the locofoco paper published in that place, and called the "*Ohio Statesman,*" made so fierce an attack upon him that the poor man was frightened, and actually retracted the statement—though it was as true as preaching. The editor of that journal, after thus obtaining a triumph over truth, proceeds in one of his late papers to make the "*amende honorable.*" Please, sir, to notice the cool audacity of the fellow:

"A week or two since, we alluded in our paper to a Whig attorney of this city, that should have attempted to impose on an old farmer, by telling him that Mr. Van Buren set off of gold plates, and used a gold knife and fork. We felt indignant that any one whom we held in high estimation, personally, should have descended to such a mode of electioneering, NOT THAT ANY ONE WOULD BELIEVE IT, *but that any one* should resort to such acts. We were, however, gratified by learning from the gentleman implicated that he was misunderstood, and of course we did him injustice, and it gives us pleasure to be thus able publicly to say so. We should have made this statement earlier, but we were anxious to see all parties before we did so."

Now, sir, I would advise this Whig lawyer not to be quite so timid hereafter as to retract statements based upon substantial facts. And I would further counsel him to visit the farmer with whom he held the conversation about the gold knives and forks of the President, and tell him the whole truth in relation to that matter; for I can assure this honest Whig lawyer that the gold service story is a hundred fold worse than he had any conception of. I do not know that the rich gold and silver service is shown on all occasions; probably it is only when the *elite* are invited. But let any gentleman go to the palace when our *new* well-beloved cousin from South Carolina, whom the "Official Organ" *formerly* delighted to call John *Catiline* Calhoun, is at the banquet, and then the gold service in all its democratic lustre will be presented to his admiring eyes! Oh! sir, how delightful it must be to a real genuine locofoco to eat his *pate de foie gras, dinde desosse, and salade a la volaile* from a SILVER PLATE with a GOLDEN KNIFE AND FORK. And how exquisite to sip with a GOLDEN SPOON his *soupe a la Reine* from a SILVER TUREEN. It almost "makes my mouth water" to talk about it.

I will, in the next place, call the attention of the committee to the bill for the splendid French China for dinner service, and the elegant dessert set of blue and gold, with eagle; all made to order in France, and imported by Lewis Veron & Co., celebrated dealers in fancy china, &c. Philadelphia.

The set of French China for dinner service has four hundred and forty pieces, consisting of olive boats, octagon salad bowls, pickle shells, long fish dishes, &c. &c. and cost one thousand dollars.

The Dessert Set, blue and gold, with eagle, composed of four hundred and twelve pieces, including six stands for Bonbons, with three stages; eight Tambours, with three stages; twelve Sweetmeat Compotiers, on feet; eight Compotiers, on feet; six large Fruit-baskets, on feet; four Ice Cream Vases and Covers, with inside Bowls; five dozen Greek-form Cups and Saucers, &c. &c., cost one thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Chairman, don't you think that one of your plain republican "Suckers" would feel "kinder queer like" to be placed at the President's table, before these democratic "Tambours with three stages," and "Compotiers on feet?" Why, sir, he would almost imagine that he had suddenly been translated to the *salle a festin ou maison royale* of Louis Phillipe King of the French. I have no doubt that some of my constituents would much rather face the grizzly bear, on the Appalachian mountains, than sit down before these "Tambours with three stages," and "Compotiers on feet," for five consecutive hours, the period usually required by Kings and democratic Presidents to masticate a state dinner.

The next piece of democratic "furniture" on the President's table to which I would invite your very particular attention is the "Surtout," or bronze gilded Plateau, a large ornamented or pictured tray, which stands on the centre of the table. The Plateau, with the richly gilded baskets, tripods, and Etruscan vases which accompany it, cost in Paris 6,000 francs, or $1,125; and is the only piece of table "furniture" which has not been purchased since the democratic days of retrenchment and reform. Some four or five months after Mr. Van Buren took possession of the palace, he paid seventy five dollars of the People's cash to Mr. Zachariah Nicholas for dressing up the Plateau, and it now looks quite new.—It is composed of seven parts, measures thirteen feet six inches in length and two feet in width, and is ornamented with mirrors. It is also handsomely carved and gilded, with wreaths of fruits and vines; also with figures representing Bacchus and the Bacchantes, and pedestals upon which there are sixteen figures holding crowns to receive the lights, and sixteen cups to change them at pleasure. Accompanying the Plateau are two Etruscan Vases, gilded and garnished with flowers; also, two richly gilded tripods, copied from antique patterns; also, three baskets, richly gilded, each with three figures upon a round stand, embellished with lyre-formed leaves, for six lights each, ornamented with flowers.

It does appear to me, sir, that the Plateau, with its fine mirrors, in which the honest, hard-handed locofoco democrats can look at themselves, almost every moment, during the formal progress of a court banquet, would be regarded even by a bank whig as a pretty formidable article of dinner furniture.

Having disposed of the pictured tray, Mr. Chairman, I will direct your attention for a few minutes to the magnificient set of Table Glass, contained in three several bills. The first bill is for Champaigne Glasses, Clarets, Goblets, Cordials, Water Bottles, &c. bought from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co. for nine hundred and twenty-four dollars. The second bill is for richest cut Tumblers, Centre Bowls and Stands, cut Floating Island Dishes, cut Pitchers, &c., purchased from Bakewell & Co. for fourteen hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-five cents. The third bill I will give you entire.

"NEW YORK, June 8, 1837.

Col. T. L. Smith for sundry articles for President's House.

Bought of James P. Drummond, No. 47 Maiden Lane, between William and Nassau streets, IMPORTER of and dealer in China, Glass, and Earthenware, wholesale and retail—

6 quart and 12 pint, all *flute Decanters, cone stoppers, barrel shape,* $20	$34 00
6 doz. *Claret Wines, cut pillar stem,* $7	42 00
6 do GREEN FINGER CUPS, $5	29 00
6 do CUT WINE COOLERS, $9	54 00
2 do cut Champs, $9	18 00
18 pint Water Bottles, flint and flint	20 00
2 Casks	75
	240 75
Bottles returned	20 00
Duplicate.	$220 75

Rec'd payment JAS. P. DRUMMOND."

Mr. Chairman, these three bills for table glass make, together, the clever sum of $2,596 54—an amount, I should suppose, sufficiently large to purchase the most democratic set of table glass in America.—What, sir, will the honest locofoco say to Mr. Van Buren for spending the People's cash in FOREIGN FANNY KEMBLE GREEN FINGER CUPS, in which to wash his pretty tapering, soft, white, lily fingers, after dining on fricandeau de veau and omelette souffle? How will the friends of temperance—the real tetotallers—relish the foreign "CUT WINE COOLERS" and the "BARREL SHAPE FLUTE DECANTERS WITH CONE STOPPERS?"

I will now, sir, present you with a receipt for another ornament found on Mr. Van Buren's dinner table, that *tells* much, very much, sir, in regard to the true character of his democracy:

"Received, Baltimore, 14th November, 1837, of T. L. Smith, Esq., *one hundred dollars,* in full for a set of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE."

$100 dollars. JOHN THOMAS."

I am willing to concede that the expenditure of $100 is, in itself, a very small matter. The question, however, is not *how much cash* was paid by Mr. Van Buren for the bunch of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS which decorates his table, but whether the People's money shall be expended for such aristocratic French finery? and whether Mr. Van Buren, who has been raised to the most exalted station on the earth, and whose example upon society must necessarily have a most powerful and extensive influence, shall, by the introduction of foreign gew gaws into the house of the American People, contribute to corrupt the plain, unostentatious, and republican manners of our people, by creating vain desires for external show and for foolish displays of splendor, which are not congenial with our frugal habits? The influence of this example has already had a most injurious tendency within the District of Columbia, where many men are now found vying with each other to make a splendid appearance, even above their rank and means of support. I will give you an instance or two. Mr. P. P. Blair, the humble editor of Martin Van Buren's "Official Organ," came to this city some ten years ago a plain, simple republican in his manners and style of living, having been brought up and educated with all the domestic and economical maxims of the hardy and frugal Western country. For some years after his arrival, he was content to dwell in a comfortable house of fifteen feet front, furnished in a plain, substantial way; but, behold the charm of Executive manners! How altered the man! He now aims at rivalling all the foreign Ministers and heads of the great Departments of the Government in the splendor of his spacious mansion, in the profusion of his table, and in every indulgence which an empty vanity can covet. He, too, gives brilliant entertainments to the members of Congress and great officers of state, in imitation of the sumptuous Court banquets at the palace. On these occasions, as I have been credibly informed, for the purpose of producing a more dazzling effect on the vision of his locofoco brethren, he actually hires rich chandeliers and other showy democratic ornaments at a charge of ten per cent. on the prime cost, at a splendid china, plate, and glass fancy store on Pennsylvania avenue. But I do not feel disposed to interfere with or molest the editor of the Globe in his enjoyment of noble manions, luxurious banquets, borrowed lights, and every other external advantage which causes "*little man* to swell into fancied importance," inasmuch as he enjoys all those advantage so far as *I* know, AT HIS OWN EXPENSE. Were it not for the public function of Government Printer that this man has been clothed with, he would be almost too scant a pattern to notice—for Martin Van Buren manages him as a showman does his puppet, and he runs or walks, leaps or jumps, as he is directed.—And I must here be permitted to say that we ought not to touch any of the small fry of the shoals until we have done with the sharks and the crocodiles. Curiosity may perhaps invite the philosopher to examine the gnats and mosquitoes, but not until the tigers and the hyenas have undergone an analysis. I will therefore not say any thing more of Francis P. Blair, but lay him on the shelf for the present; and when Tommy Thumb will afford amusement, we will take him. I will just remark, however, that whenever my constituents ask me what sort of man *Blair* is, rack it, I tell them of the Irishman who went to see his neighbor, and being asked by his neighbor's wife, how are they coming on at home, replied, "the gray mare had a colt yesterday."—What kind? was the inquiry. Oh! by the powers, *it is a born beauty.* And I tell my

constituents, if they cannot imagine how beautiful Blair is, so is just that kind of meat that, if you tie his hands behind his back, he will take a deeper bite into a water melon than any man that I ever saw.—And if they are not satisfied then I tell them that there is an old woman in Boston who would make him an excellent wife; for she is so ugly that every morning she has to drink a quart of saltpetre tea to prevent its striking inward and killing her. That is all I have to say on the present occasion about this great exemplar of locofoco beauty.

Another instance of the deleterious influence of palace manners upon plain republican habits is presented in the person of Mr. Kendall, at the head of the Post Office Department. He, too, after lagging nearly half a century in walks of humble and unostentatious poverty, and after looking up with awe to personages greatly his superior in rank and riches, though not in talent, now begins to love equipage and fine garments, to study graceful attitudes, and to vie with Blair in the magnificence of his soirees. And he, too, like Blair, I have been told, hires at another rich establishment on the avenue most costly democratic furniture, with which to deck his shining saloons on those great occasions. He has, as is believed, by this foolish vanity, although in the annual receipt of six thousand dollars in gold and silver, squandered and gormandized away the whole of it, and is now almost obliged to subsist upon the contributions of his democratic friends. I feel grieved that the parade and show of palace manners have had so much influence over the mind of Mr. Kendall, because his soul is certainly crammed with more ardent, more scorching, blazing, burning, fiery LOVE FOR THE DEAR PEOPLE, than the souls of all the other patriots, *by profession*, in America. Indeed, his ATTACHMENT to the dear People, or to their CASH, is of so vigorous a character that it will sooner or later, burn into cinder the little remaining flesh on his skeleton. And he must, eventually, fall a victim to his noble PASSION FOR THE DEAR PEOPLE'S CASH, unless he can find relief in the "excitement of composition."

But let us return, Mr. Chairman, to the table furniture of the President. The remaining bill, which makes up the sum of $11,101 32, before mentioned, consists of various articles of cutlery, bought from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co., for $568; amongst which are table knives plated on steel, silver ferule, and transparent ivory handles, $200. Dessert set to match, guard carver, &c. &c.

And now, sir, having completed my enumeration of the table furniture, we may, for a moment, imagine the *elite* of the court, (in their brightest, gayest costumes,) embracing foreign ambassadors, all the great officers of State, major and brigadier generals of the standing army, commodores and commandants of squadrons in the navy, and including the Vice President of the United States, the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the Chairman of the respective Committees of Foreign Relations, and Foreign Affairs, and a very *select few* of the most distinguished members of both Houses of Congress, all seated before this sumptuous array of gold and silver ware, blue and gold, French China, *comptoirs* on feet, and tambours elevated with three stages, richest cut glass, for use or ornament, plateau with its splendid mirrors, fine gilding, carving, wreaths, garlands, fruits, and vines, and with its sixteen figures presenting crowns bearing lights. I ask you, how would a plain, frank, intelligent, republican farmer *feel*—how would he *look*, if he were caught at a table, like that? Why, sir, he would feel as if he knew that *that* was not exactly the place for him; and he would *look* "unutterable things." And no wonder; for I have been informed that even Members of Congress have, on some occasions, been so dazzled with the pomp and pageantry and brilliant display of a court dinner, that they could "scarcely eat or speak for half an hour after they had taken their seats at the Presidential board. And, verily, after they had in a good measure recovered the use of their faculties, they were still greatly perplexed to ascertain what dishes might be called for, there being no food whatever *on the table*, and no "bill *of* fare" immediately at hand to designate the character or nomenclature of the various viands upon which the palace guests were to banquet. The latter embarrassment, however, was soon removed by the butler announcing—

For the first course.—Potage au tortue, Potage a la Julienne, et Potage aux pois.

Second course.—Saumon, sauce d'anchoin, Dore poque à la Chambore.

Third course.—Supreme de volaille en bordure a la gelee Filet de bœuf lipne au vin de Champagne, Pate chaud a la Toulouse.

Fourth course.—Salad d'poenard montè Filets mignons de mouton en chevreuil, Cerveau, de veau, au supreme, Pigeons a la royal aux champignons.

Fifth course.—Bécassines, Canard sauvages, Poulet de Guinee piquée.

Patisserie.—Charlotte russe au citron, Biscuit à la vanille decore, Coupe garnie de gelee d'orange en quartiers, Gelée au marsequin, Gelée au Champagne rose, Blanc manga, Sultanee Nougat, Petits gateaux varies.

Dessert.—Fruits, et glace en pyramide, et an petits moules, Tasse d'anebede, Café et liquer.

Followed by Saturne, Hock, Champagne, Claret, Port, Burgandy, Sherry and Madeira, "choicest brands."

I shall not, Mr. Chairman, further trespass on the time of the committee by dwelling longer on the great Court Feasts which are stately held in the Palace Banqueting room; but proceed to the performance of the task which I have more immediately before me. Besides the table "furniture," which, as before remarked, cost $11,101 32, the Court Banqueting room possesses a great variety of very rich and valuable furniture, such as mirrors, mahogany sideboards, mahogany chairs, gilt cornices, window curtains, bronze bowl lamps, antique patterns, gilded carved, and garnished with stars and swan-necks, mantel ornaments, Brussels carpets, butler's stools, &c. &c. Indeed, there is scarcely any thing wanting to make the Court Banqueting room resemble in its style and magnificence the banqueting rooms of the Oriental monarchs, but the erection of a canopy of peacock's feathers over the chair of the President, and a small amphitheatre (for which there is abundant space) covered with brocade and Persian carpets, and furnished with seats for the music, and places for the buffoons and jesters to show their skill.

I will next call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to a schedule, which I have prepared from the "*official vouchers*" on my desk, of some other articles of democratic furniture, with the price paid for them. These articles consist of enormous mirrors, looking-glasses, chandeliers, bracket lights, astral and other lamps, and candlesticks; all of which have been purchased since the pure, plain, simple, frugal, economical, republican days of retrenchment and reform commenced. I will read the schedule:

Articles bought of Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co.

4 Mantel glasses, rich gilt frames, French plates, 100 by 50 inches	$2,000 00
4 Pier Looking-glasses, in rich gilt frames, 108 by 54 inches	2,400 00
2 Mirrors for Green room	700 00
2 Mirrors for Dining room	700 00
Reframing 2 looking glasses	100 00
3 Chandeliers for the East Room	3,300 00
3 eighteen-light cut glass Chandeliers	1,800 00
3 sets heavy brocaded Chairs and Rockers	75 00
4 pr. two light Mantel Lamps, with drops	356 00
9 five-light Bracket Lights, bronzed & gilt	360 00
4 Pier Table Lamps	160 00
2 three lights Lamps for East Room	150 00
1 two light Lamp for the Upper Hall	57 50
2 three light Lamps for the Lower Hall	150 00
4 Astral Lamps on pier tables	100 00
1 four light Hall Lamp	100 00
1 pair Bracket Lights	60 00
1 three light Centre Lamp, supported by female figure	65 00
2 Astral Lamps for round tables	65 00
2 pair plated Candlesticks and branches	85 00
2 do Chamber Candlesticks	18 00
6 do do do	57 00
9 do Table do	76 50
18 extra cut Lamp Glasses	26 00
4 French Bracket Lights for East Room	200 00
1 pair Mantel Lamps for Audience Room	30 00
All purchased from L. Veron & Co.	$13,941 00
Bought from Campbell & Coyle, 3 Hall Chandeliers	150 00
Bought from Campbell & Brothers, 1 octagon Hall Lamp	14 00
	$13,405 00

What will the plain republican farmers of the country say when they discover that our economical reformers have expended $13,405 of the People's cash for *looking-glasses, lamps, and candlesticks?* What would the frugal and honest "*Hoosiers*" think were they to behold a *democratic pea cock*, in full costume, strutting by the hour before golden-framed mirrors, NINE FEET HIGH and FOUR FEET AND A HALF WIDE? Why, sir, were Mr. Van Buren to dash into the palace on the back of his "Roanoke" race-horse, he could gaze at and admire the hoofs of his charger and his own crown at the same instant of time, in one of these splendid mirrors. Mr. Chairman, there is much truth and sound philosophy in *Poor Richard's* advice:

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
"Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

But it is clear that our new economists have little faith in early rising, else they would not have laid out $7,500 of the People's cash in lamps and candlesticks. The Court fashion of "sleeping on the day and waking on the night," results in keeping the palace doors closed, save to persons entitled to the *entree*, until ten o'clock A. M. It was but a few days ago that an honest countryman, on his way to the fishing landings, after breakfast, having some curiosity to behold the magnificent "East Room," with its gorgeous drapery and brilliant mirrors, rang the bell at the great entrance door of the palace, and, forthwith, the spruce English porter in attendance, came to the door, and seeing that only "*one of the people*," "*on foot*," was there, slammed it in his face, after saying, "You had better come at seven o'clock; the President's rooms are not open for visiters till ten in the morning." Whereupon the plain farmer turned on his heel, with this cutting rebuke: "*I'm thinking the President's House will be open BEFORE DAY on the 4th of March next for EVERY body; for* OLD TIP *is a mighty early riser, and was never yet caught napping—and does'nt allow serfs to be insolent to freemen.*" And, sir, I may add, in confirmation of this honest countryman's belief in *Old Tip's early rising*, that, within the last year, he has been heard, by some of his intimate friends, to remark that, "HIS HEAD HAD NOT BEEN FOUND UPON HIS PILLOW AT SUNRISE FOR THE LAST FORTY YEARS." To this his habit of *early rising* is, perhaps, in a good degree, to be attributed the salvation of his brave army from the scalping-knife and tomahawk of the Indian savage at the battle of Tippecanoe, on the morning of the 7th of November, 1811; for, on that occasion, "he arose at a quarter before 4 o'clock, and sat by the fire, conversing with the gentlemen of his family, who were reclining on their blankets, waiting for the signal, which in a few minutes would have been given for the troops to turn out. The orderly drum had already been roused for the reville. At this moment the attack commenced." This custom of *early rising*, with the great activity and temperate habits of his past life, will also fully explain why he still enjoys such remarkable vigor in his "moral and physical energies" since he has attained to the age of 67 years. But, sir, I will not indulge in this pleasing theme until I shall have finished my remarks on the regal splendor of the Presidential palace.

(To be continued.)

Census Anecdote.—Mr. Cist, one of the census takers, in a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, relates the following dialogue between himself and a married lady:

"Madam, what age shall I put you down? —(No direct answer.) How old is your husband?" "Sixty-one." "And your eldest son?" "Twenty-seven." "And the next?" "Twenty one." "And how old do you call yourself?" "I do not know my age exactly, but it is about thirty!" "Did I understand you, madam, that your eldest son was twenty seven?" "Yes." "You must surely, then, be more than thirty?" "Well, sir, (quite snappishly,) I told you *about* thirty; I can't tell exactly; it may be thirty-one or two, but I am positive it is not over that."

The Commissioners appointed by the Republic of Mexico to act with Commissioners appointed by the United States, under the Treaty for the adjustment of claims between the two countries, have arrived in this city. They are at Brown's Hotel.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Richmond Whig.

FIRST FRUITS OF A STANDING ARMY.

Martial Law in Tallahassee, Florida.

The Tallahassee Star of the 11th gives the details of a most extraordinary proceeding which came off in that town during the present month; to wit: the assembling by the Governor, of a large number of hired Soldiery in the Streets of Tallahassee to overawe the citizens, under the pretext of preserving the public peace.

The details are voluminous; but we subjoin the material points.

At a Loco foco meeting in the vicinity of Tallahassee, a resolution was adopted, declaring that the Whigs of Florida had formed a union with the Abolitionists of the North. Some two or three Whigs called upon the Editor of the paper, in which the resolution was published, to know the author of the resolution, or at least upon whose authority the publication was made. The Editor promised to give the name the next day. Next day, the gentlemen called again; but the Editor was not visible. In his stead, was a letter declining to give the desired information. This created some feeling, and the whole whig population were indignant at the foul aspersion cast upon them. In the course of the day, a Whig met a Loco with whom he had quarrelled some months past, and some angry words passed between them, and some of the by-standers think, the Whig made an attempt to pull the Loco Foco's nose. This was the sum total of the breach of the peace, and it did not allay the popular feeling. Night came, the citizens went to bed as usual, determined to await the appearance of the Editor on the morrow, as he was confined to his room on the plea of indisposition. The next morning came, and with it a large number of the U. S. Troops, who took up their quarters around the Governor's House, and established sentinels all over town, and subjected the whole to Martial Law. The surprise of the citizens at this extraordinary movement was not greater than their indignation. It was soon ascertained that the Troops had been ordered during the night, from the frontiers, by the Governor, to overawe the citizens. A large meeting was held in the evening, at which, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and respectfully inquire his reasons for withdrawing the troops from the defence of the Frontier, and quartering them in the Capitol. The Committee after many delays, obtained an audience of his Excellency. They delivered their message. The Governor replied, that he was responsible to the President, and not to the People of Florida for his measures—and making a bow to the Committee, turned upon his heel and retired to his private apartments. After this cavalier treatment, the Committee wrote a note to his Excellency, with the view of obtaining his reasons in writing. The following is his response:

TALLAHASSEE, 4th Aug. 1840.

Gentlemen: Understanding that you desire a reply in writing to your application of this afternoon, I have to inform you, that although I do not admit your right to question me about the employment of the militia, of which I am Chief Magistrate, yet *my Republican principles* forbid me to refuse an answer to any application from my fellow citizens.

I state then, to you, that the public peace was yesterday in repeated instances violated; that there are those in this community who seem to consider the pistol and the bowie-knife *as the laws of the land*; and that I am determined, as Governor of Florida, to assert and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

The volunteers are in Tallahassee, therefore, not to violate the public peace, but to protect it.

I am, respectfully,
Your ob'd't servant,
ROBERT R. REID,
Governor of Florida.

Messrs. Hayward, Hackley, Randolph and Copeland, of the Committee.

This pretext of preserving the public peace, is pronounced false by the Tallahassee Star and a Committee of the most respectable citizens of the town. But let this pass. The Governor's letter produced great dissatisfaction. The public meeting adjourned to next day; each man, however, determined, that the hired soldiery of the Government should not be quartered upon them, in violation of the Constitution and of their rights as freemen. In the meantime, several of the most respectable citizens had been arrested by the Sentinels, and the whole town was subjected to military rule. It was reported that the Troops had dismounted an old 4th of July cannon, which belonged to the town. This increased the excitement, the People were aroused.—"Some hundred (says the Star) collected together; the drums were beat; arms were collected; the cannon was remounted and charged to the muzzle, and for a short time matters wore a very belligerent aspect.—But better counsels prevailed—instead of making war at once on the soldiers, the citizens appointed a committee. The soldiers should leave town—that was a matter determined on. They might go peaceably and quietly if they would—but they should go speedily. Another committee was accordingly named, at the head of which was that old and tried friend of the People, ex-governor W. P. Duval. They were requested to call on the Governor the next morning, and insist upon the instant removal of the troops. The People again dispersed to their homes.

"The excitement was kept alive the next morning, by the bearing of some of the officers in command of the troops, towards the citizens. Major Blackburn swaggered and blustered in every crowd he passed, menaced the citizens, and actually drew his bowie knife as it appeared, on a most peaceable and respectable citizen, who was unarmed. This, however, he afterwards explained, by saying he was only shifting its position.—Two additional companies also arrived in town at an early hour.

"At the time designated, the committee assembled and proceeded to the consideration of the subject entrusted to them. Affidavits were taken of the outrages which had been committed against the citizens, and a letter was penned to the Governor.

"In the mean time the Town Council had convened, and a committee from that body had been directed to wait on his Excellency, and to represent the excited state of public feeling, the pressing danger of immediate collision, and bloodshed, if the troops should longer remain, and to request their speedy removal. To this the Governor had finally consented; and when the deputation of the citizens arrived, they were gratified with the information that the Governor had been pleased to order the soldiers who were already on the march beyond the limits of the city.

This is in substance the extraordinary affair. In the first instance King George's Red Soldiers were turned out, that Hired soldiers were resorted to, to suppress a quarrel between two individuals and discharge the ordinary functions of the Police.—In itself and its results, it is a matter of very trivial moment. But as a sign of coming events, it is well calculated to make a deep impression upon the public mind. An appeal to the soldiery on to petty a pretext by the Governor, should admonish us of the solemn truth, which all history inculcates;—Give men power and they will abuse it. It touches on a lesson put to the issues, and which the people of this country should entrust with indifference. We have seen the President and his Secretary of War recommend a Military Schools, which, if adopted, would put it into the power of those in authority, to subject of pleasure every town and hamlet in the confederacy, to martial law. The means being at hand, pretexts will not be wanting to use them, as made amply manifest by the case under consideration.

As to the causes of this novel proceeding on the part of the Governor, it seems scarcely credible, that the petty quarrel between two or a dozen individuals about a petty political calumny, could have prompted him to the high handed measure, which he adopted. He could not from such a circumstance, have apprehended, as he states in his letter, any serious disturbance to the public peace. But that statement, he substantially contradicts in his communication with the Town Council. In this he stated, that he appealed to the Military to protect himself and family. To this the public prints and the whole current testimony of the first citizens of Tallahassee give a flat contradiction.—The Governor, we hear, is not popular.—He superseded the gallant Call by a resort to disreputable arts, and is leagued with a faction, at war with the true interests of the Territory, and which makes a spoil of the substance of the people. He is regarded as the tool of his master at Washington, and in the words of the Florida Star, "is the unwelcome ruler over an unwilling people." But nobody seeks to do him personal injury. The people would rejoice at his removal; but they would disdain a resort to violent measures to compass their ends.

The Star hints that other causes, than those assigned by the Governor, are suspected of having had influence in prompting the appeal to arms. We copy from that paper:

"But we can scarcely venture to pay so poor a compliment, either to the intellect, or to the manhood of Gov. Reid, as to suppose that it was altogether a regard for his own safety, which induced him to remove the troops from the protection of the frontiers, and quarter them in Tallahassee. A deep political scheme must have been at the bottom of this movement; which, as it did not succeed, it may now be deemed prudent to cloak over. What those schemes really were, of course, it is impossible for us with certainty to say.—From known premises, however, we can draw our own conclusions. On the day on which our troops were dismissed for the troops, the Whigs held a meeting in town, appointed delegates, and so on; and invited a Convention of Delegates from other counties, to be held at a future day. Now, may it not be presumed, in the absence of all other adequate motive, that the presence of these hired minions of Gov. Reid might have been desired for the purpose of putting down a meeting obnoxious to the Loco Focos, for the purpose of stifling the free expression of opinion, of overawing the Whigs, and giving confidence and countenance to their own partizans? May it not have been expected, and hoped, that difficulties would have arisen from the blustering, overbearing conduct of the military on the one part, and the excitable temper of our people on the other, and thus have furnished a pretext for the use of military force, under the color of quelling a riot? And if Mr. Poinsett's 200,000 army bill had been in operation, is it to be imagined, that the point would have been so easily conceded by the Governor, and the soldiery so easily get rid of?

"But whatever may have been the motive, or whatever may have been the pretext, the marching of this armed force upon our city, is clearly an invasion of our civil rights, a dangerous attack upon our liberties, and an insult offered to our free institutions, which should not pass unrebuked."

We subjoin the remonstrance of the citizens of Tallahassee to the Martial proceedings of the Governor:

TALLAHASSEE, 5th August, 1840.

To His Excellency Robert Raymond Reid, Governor of the Territory of Florida:

SIR:—As a committee on part of the citizens of Tallahassee, we lay before your Excellency the affidavits of Levi Carlton, T. Benson, David F. Wilson, Lewis H. Bryant, Walter W. Taylor and Charles Quayle, all of whom are citizens of Tallahassee but one, who resides in the county of Madison. These depositions prove that an armed force, now in the service of the United States, have been called to Tallahassee, and as you avow by your order "to maintain the supremacy of the laws." The citizens of this place have met to inquire into the causes that have induced your Excellency to call into our city a military force, (that had been provided for the defence on the frontier,) and after due examination we have not been able to hear of any disorder or violation of the peace, except some angry words that passed between two of our citizens a day or two since, and which has passed away without any violence. We can assure you Excellency that the citizens of Tallahassee will maintain the peace and order of the city, that any legal process that may be issued will be enforced, and we will give to every individual citizen protection and security. If you Excellency knows of any instance in which resistance has been offered to the execution of any process issued by a Judge or Magistrate of the city or county, the citizens have not been apprised of it, nor have they been called on to sustain the civil authority. It is unusual, nor do we know of any instance since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when any Executive called in a military force to preserve the peace and order of a community where no actual violence has been committed; and even when actual violence has occurred the military arm is never resorted to until the civil authority has been called upon and after trial found ineffectual.

We consider the introduction of an armed force under your orders into our city, as a violation of the Constitution of the United States; subversive of the liberty of our citizens, and calculated to degrade our character as orderly citizens at home and abroad. Your Excellency has been pleased to state in your letter of the 4th instant, "that the public peace was yesterday in repeated instances violated;" we presume your Excellency has not made this statement on your own knowledge but on such information as you have received. We call for proof of these repeated instances of our violated laws which are charged to have occurred here on the 3d instant. We assure your Excellency you have been imposed on by the fears of some timid persons, or some whose malice or desire is only to traduce our fellow citizens; except some hasty and passionate words that on the 3d instant passed between some of our citizens, we know of nothing else that could have

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Wanted immediately, a Journeyman Printer, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office.

Apprentice wanted.

If one presents himself who can be recommended as a good boy, he will be taken. Apply at this office.

From the Madisonian.

Another Negro Witness Case.

It is well known throughout the North and the South that Mr. Van Buren has been from the beginning of his administration *feeling* for the South and has relied confidently upon the support of that section of the Union, upon the ground assumed by his friends there, that he is a "*Northern man with Southern principles!*" But we take it for granted that every intelligent and honest man in both extremes of the Union has seen enough, if his eyes have been open, to indicate that no trust whatever is to be reposed in his *professions* for either or any particular section, or even for the public interests generally. The Hoss case, the vote for negro suffrage and tariff of '28, however they may be regarded at the North, have been examples most unfavorable and fatal to Mr. Van Buren's pretensions to exclusive partiality for the South, while his vote against the suffrage of poor men, his specie exactions, sub-treasury scheme, involving the admitted reduction of the value of property, farmers prices and laborers wages, and his charge upon the people of his native state of being under bank influence because they presumed to rebuke her recreant son, his war upon canals and rail roads, and the credit system, were arguments equally strong to satisfy the people of the North that he had no honest principles or sympathies in common with them.

It is probably well known every where that the testimony of negroes is not admitted in the courts of the slave states in prosecutions against white persons. The consequences of making such testimony competent in such cases, and where the institution of slavery exists, can be easily imagined by any person of common sense. If the Hoss case was a strong one *for the South* against Mr. Van Buren, we have now to present one which seems to us still stronger, and which seems to have been attended with other circumstances not at all creditable to Mr. Van Buren's abstract sense of justice. The letter below detailing the circumstances of the case was transmitted to us by a gentleman well known in the section, whose name, if published, we are sure would be a sufficient warrant for reposing in the statement entire credit. We do not, as at present advised, feel at liberty to append the name which is signed to the manuscript, although we have no doubt the author would, if necessary, permit his name to be made public, or do whatever else should be required to establish the facts briefly stated in the following letter:

New Castle County, Del. Aug. 2, 1840.

Dear Sir?—That the South may be informed correctly, in regard to Mr. Van Buren, I send you for publication certain facts in relation to his approval of negro testimony, in the trial of an officer in the Revenue service, before the Collector of this District in June, 1839.

At that time charges and specifications of them were preferred by a certain Henry D. Nones, a captain in the Revenue Cutter service against Josiah Murch, then first Lieutenant in the same service. The Collector of the District, Henry Whiteley, Esq., was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct the examination. Mr. Murch was defended by counsel, and the prosecution in behalf of the Captain carried on by counsel employed by himself. The character of the testimony on the part of the complainant, generally, was such, that the counsel for Mr. Murch deemed it unnecessary to enter upon any defence—it was composed entirely of the crew and officers under the immediate command of the complainant, Nones—*and of NEGROES his own servants*, employed in the ward room—five negroes, if I am correctly informed, were brought forward to testify; the moment the first was called to the stand, Mr. Murch and his counsel (protesting against such evidence, if not being competent in the courts of this state for negroes to testify against white persons,) left the room—the Collector proceeded, however, to take the testimony, and after closing the same, forwarded it to Washington; the whole of which I presume you can find in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of one of the negro depositions I now have before me. Mr. Murch had his commission taken from him; the testimony having been laid before the President and *APPROVED by him.*" So unexpected was this decision to Mr. Murch, and indeed to every one who knew the character of the testimony adduced against him, that Mr. Murch thought it proper to appeal directly to the President for reinstatement; he did so, both personally and by letter. To impress more fully

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From the Whig Banner.

THE MAN THAT ANSWERS.

We are authorized by three gentlemen of this village to extend modern locofoco Federal Democracy, by the following association—

That these three gentlemen on the twenty first of April last, addressed Martin Van Buren, a respectful letter, containing the following interrogatories, and requesting an answer as early as convenient.

"1st. Do you entertain the opinion that Congress, with the exception of the Presidency, is clothed with the constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia?

"2d. Do you believe that Congress can admit a new and sovereign state into the Union, upon conditions?

"3d. Do you believe that a state admitted into the Union upon certain conditions would be tied down perpetually to those conditions, and be obliged to observe them forever? If not, how long?

"4th. Would you refuse to admit Florida, or any other state or territory into the Union, unless such state or territory should first insert in her Constitution a clause prohibiting slavery?

"5th. Do you or do you not approve of appropriations, by the General Government, for the purposes of internal improvement, in the limits of the several states?"

That such letter was directed to Washington City in due manner and form, and properly mailed on the 24th of April last. The required information remains yet to be furnished; no answer has been returned.

The Credit System.—Mr. Pettigru, of S. C. in a recent letter, thus speaks of the Credit System:

The truth is—our credit system is nothing of a theory or speculation. It has not only stood the test of experience, but rendered the country great and powerful. It is identified with our prosperity; and if subject to occasional abuse, is not for that reason to be rejected, any more than our liberties themselves are to be given up, because they sometimes run into excess. But the men in power, unfortunately for their future fame, as well as their present prospects, are the very same who on a recent occasion perpetrated the greatest abuse of the credit system. It was by stimulating the State Banks to enlarge their accommodations after the removal of the deposites, that the administration, of which the present incumbents are in every sense the successors, laid the foundation for immoderate issues of paper, and all the excesses that are now charged upon the system itself.

INFAMOUS.—The Globe heads an article INFAMOUS, which contains a statement that some of the merchants in Kentucky are offering four dollars for the crop of hemp if Mr. Van Buren is re elected, and six dollars if Gen. Harrison is chosen. We see nothing *infamous* in such a conditional offer. Men offered five thousand dollars for a share in the stocks in the beginning of 1815, if the war continued, and ten thousand dollars if there should be peace. Such an offer was based on mercantile calculations; and Mr. Van Buren's Oswego lands will rise fifty per cent. in value the very day on [illegible] ascertained that its owner [illegible] office, and an offer for the [illegible] on that condition, [illegible] but rather the [illegible] business, and [illegible] *S. Gazette.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, September 3, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.
2d	"	Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3d	"	DAVID LOWRY, of Lincoln.
4th	"	DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5th	"	JAMES MARTIN, of Caswell.
6th	"	Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7th	"	JOHN R. KELLY, of Moore.
8th	"	Hy. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th	"	CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th	"	Col. WM. E. LONG, of Halifax.
11th	"	Wm. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th	"	THOMAS P. JONES, of Perquimons.
13th	"	JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14th	"	JAMES W. BUTAN, of Carteret.
15th	"	DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Election the 12th of November.

☞ *Mr. Ogle's Speech.*—We still continue extracts from the able Speech of Mr. Ogle. The exposure of the waste of Public Money by the President that his speech brings to light is an "eye sore" to the Loco focos, and they try to upset its truths by stating that Mr. Clinton, of Massachusetts in reply completely refutes all his allegations. We deny this and ask the People to examine the dates of the accounts and they will see that most of the expenditures have been made under the "*Reforming Administrations*" of Jackson and Van Buren. These friends of the dear People seem to think it a great shame because the Whigs are not willing to let the President live "decent" as they say—that is buying *French Bedsteads*, and *Comfortables* and "Tabby-Cats" at an enormous expense, to enable Mr. Van Buren to ape the Fashions of the crown heads of Europe, when the bone and sinew of the land are satisfied with plain living. We have no objection to his living as becomes his station, but we see no necessity for his having gilded knives and forks, and such expensive trumpery. The President, as head of the Government, should show a love for the simple and republican manners of our people, and not try and draw them to a love of the splendor of kingly courts. As long as we retain the simple manners of our forefathers we are safe but not otherwise.

☞ *The next Legislature.*—It appears there was a small mistake in our calculation as respects the Whig majority in the next Legislature. We claimed the Senator from Camden and Currituck which appears to be incorrect—and there appears to be some difficulty relative to the member entitled to the seat from Ashe—giving up both of these we shall have a majority of 30 on joint ballot—8 in the Senate and 28 in the House of Commons—a majority sufficiently large for all useful purposes.

The majority of Morehead for Governor is, according to the Raleigh Register, 8,788—other Whig papers make it less. We shall give our table next week.

☞ *The spirit of Loco Focoism.*—We learn from the Georgia Journal, that when the Muscogee Delegation was passing through the county of Bibb, that a band of "Van Buren desperadoes," armed to the teeth, tore down a bridge and erected a bulwark behind which they posted themselves, for the purpose of preventing their passage to Macon unless they would lower the flag under which they were proceeding. This they did not accomplish. We understand that some of the Van Buren men of Davidson county threatened to stop the Greensborough delegation on their passage to the Salisbury celebration. This they did not attempt, being well aware that the Delegation would be too well prepared for resistance. This shows the true spirit of Loco Focoism. If they had the power the Whigs would not be allowed to breathe.

☞ See another Negro Witness case in a preceding column.

☞ Also see the article relative to the "first fruits of the Standing Army."

A CARD.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We congratulate you on the success which has so far crowned your efforts in defence of the Constitution of your country, and those great and salutary principles, on the triumph of which we honestly believe, depend the prosperity and honor, yea the LIBERTIES of our common country. *Severe*, indeed, is the rebuke which the People of North Carolina, have, by the result of their late political struggle, given those, who in defiance of the ruin which would necessarily ensue, have fixed on the country an odious system of policy,—dangerous and oppressive in its character, and marked with every feature which would become a despotism. *Clear*, indeed, is the judgment which NORTH CAROLINA has pronounced

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FOUR DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Acadia arrived at Boston yesterday twelve days and a half from Liverpool. Bound to the *Export of Manufactured Cotton to the United States*.—The quantity of manufactured goods exported to the United States was remarkably small during the first six months of the present year. With the last few weeks, however, the quantity has increased, and now there is a fair export to the States. The President, steam ship, although she charged five guineas per ton, got not less than 1300 packages of manufactured goods as freight. The packages as well as the tonnage seem to take their share of goods. We trust, therefore, that we may hail the present revival of export as a symptom of returning confidence in the United States' market, and that the consumption of British goods by transatlantic brethren will speedily become as extensive as it was before the season of distress.—*Liv. Albion.*

Illness of the King of the French.—I regret accordingly to state that a rumor is prevalent in the best circles, that the King is suffering under an affection of the heart, which inspires uneasiness in the minds of friends.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans Aug. 14.—By the schr. Addison, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Matamoras, we have received letters and papers of that port to the 1st inst., and dates from Mexico city to the 10th of July.

Matamoras, July 30.—An extraordinary express arrived here on the 25th, three days from Tampico, bringing the important intelligence that the city of Mexico was in the hands of the Federalists.

In my last communication, you recollect I spoke to you of Urrea, giving you an account of that General since his escape at the battle of Acajeta. It appears that he was lately released from imprisonment: followers immediately flocked around him, and the spirit of rebellion issued forth in the very heart of the Capital.

On the 15th, Urrea, assisted by his comrades, Gomez Pedraza, ex Vice President, and Gomez Parillas, attacked the Palace, and after a bloody engagement, in which 200 men are reported to have been killed, Bustamente was taken prisoner. Before the city of Mexico was in the hands of Urrea, who declared himself in favor of Federalism—and he will sink or swim with the cause he has espoused. Subsequently, the Seminary, the Cathedral, and the Diputacion, were taken possession of; these, with the Palace, form the corners of the great square.

On the 16th, the latest intelligence received, Bustamente was given his liberty, and the Centralists were collecting their forces to make a desperate resistance.

Upon the occurrence of these important events, Santa Anna left Vera Cruz immediately in la diligencia for the Capital.

Generals Wall, Condea, Canalizo, have left here for the City of Mexico. There is a very small force here under the command of Empedeo, and Matamoras, I assure you, is a very defenceless state. Arista, who was expected here, is reported to have left Tampico for the Capital.

All this is glorious news for Texas. I hope they will not attack this place—for her independence is now upon the eve of being acknowledged, and it is necessary that she act with great caution at this moment.

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

On the night, of the 5th ult. a body of Seminoles, numbering about 150, attacked a place called Indian Key, and burnt all the dwellings, 30 in number, except one, and massacred every person that came within their reach, sparing neither age nor sex.—The following extract of a letter to the Editors of the Charleston Courier, dated Key West, August, 1840, gives a full account of this distressing affair:

It appears, so soon as the alarm was given by the yells of the Indians, Mr. Housman and wife, and Mr. Hows, wife, and five children, were successful in making their escape, and went to Ten-Table Key, which is about one mile and a half. Dr. Perrine, wife and three children, remained in their house for a short time, when the Doctor went to the Cupalo and spoke to the Indians in Spanish—but it is supposed they then shot him, for he was not again seen. His lady, two daughters and son, retreated to the wharf, near the house, wateli- and while the Indians [illegible] in a boat for an old [illegible] yards from [illegible] daylight, [illegible] boat from

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NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS—HOW IT WAS DONE.

The N. Y. American gives the following report of Mr. Halstead's remarks at New Brunswick. The infamy which has attached to the New Jersey business is now shown to be complete in all its parts:

"At the dead hour of midnight," said Mr. Halstead, "I was left alone to argue the case, before the remaining members of the Committee, the Whigs having retired to draw up what they perceived would be inevitable, a counter report. Of the disposition and situation of the Committee while I was pursuing my argument, you may judge from what I am about to say. Mr. Thomas, of Md., after walking up and down the room some time, left it to get his supper. Mr. Medill, of Ohio, took three chairs and stretching himself out on them, went to sleep. Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, for a while read the newspapers, and went to sleep too. Mr. Campbell, the Chairman, sent for some cookies and gingerbread, which he ate at his leisure;—and thus was your case listened to. Then as to the claimants of our seats. Mr. Dickerson was sitting at the table with his head down, apparently asleep. Gov. Vroom, was taking notes of my argument, and the ex-Speaker of your House of Representatives, Mr. Ryall, was stretched at full length on the floor!"

Such was the state of mind and body of a committee, which, the moment Mr. Halstead concluded his address, was prepared to, and actually did, decide the question against him; which decision, a packed vote, in the House, in equal ignorance and disregard of the facts, confirmed.

Well indeed, might Mr. Halstead proclaim, as he did, that "the case of New Jersey never had been heard, the evidence never had been read, either in committee or in the House."

THE SUB-TERRANEAN BILL.

The Locofocos at Providence (R. I.) celebrated the passage of the sub Treasury bill by the firing of guns. The following dialogue between a Locofoco and a Whig on the subject is reported in the Journal:

"Mr.——do you hear them guns?"

"Yes," replied the Whig, "I hear them. What are they for?"

"Why, have you not heard the news?"

"No, I have not. What is it? Do tell us."

"The news arrived in town to day that Congress had passed the *sub terranean* bill by 17 majority."

"Ah!" says the Whig "is that it?"—What is the nature of this important bill, Mr.——, that they are making such a noise about?"

"Well, I don't exactly know what it is myself, but I have heard a great deal of talk about it for this two or three years past, and they say Congress has passed it, and this is what our party are rejoicing about.—Don't you know what the meaning of it is?"

"Yes," replied our friend, the Whig, who is also somewhat of a wag, "I can explain it to you if you wish me to. It is a project of Mr. Van Buren's which he laid before both Houses of Congress at the extra session in 1837 to dig a *tunnel* under the Atlantic Ocean, so that we can go to Europe by land."

"Ah, that is it; well, I did not know before."

High Wages for a Cook.—The Chief Cook at one of the Saratoga Hotels, receives a salary of five hundred dollars a month.

Eight bales of new crop of cotton were received at New Orleans on the 31st July.

A WITNESS CALLED.

At a [illegible] meeting of the [illegible] manufacturers, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Wm. Wilkins, late Judge of the Supreme Court, and formerly a member of Congress, made a speech in favor of protection, in the course of which he enumerated, among other things, that the sub-Treasury scheme, with cash duties on foreign products, would be better for the manufacturer than the best tariff. And with a view of supporting these positions, Judge Wilkins called on the Messrs. Bakewell, and other manufacturers, of Pitsburg, to express their opinions on the subject. The following is the reply of Messrs. Bakewell & Co. to this call. They are among the most extensive and experienced manufacturers in that Western Birmingham, and their testimony, called in support of the sub-Treasury scheme, is clear and conclusive against it:

To the Hon. Judge WILKINS.

SIR:—Having heard that in your address from the Exchange steps, on Friday evening last, you appealed to our firm, amongst others, whether the sub-Treasury scheme, with cash payments of duties, would not be better for the manufacturers than the "best protective tariff," and not doubting you desire to have *every* erroneous impression corrected, we beg leave to observe, that, although the latter would, as far as it went, be favorable, the operations of the former will be highly injurious to them.

It will paralyze the enterprise of the manufacturer, and the ingenuity of the mechanic, by diminishing the demand for their products. *It will oppress the industrious Farmer, by greatly reducing the prices of his products*; and it will *bring down the wages of the laboring man so low* as to deprive him of the means of obtaining many of the comforts he has been accustomed to enjoy.

Manufactures flourish best when the farmer, the mechanic, and the working man, are doing well.

In no country with which we are acquainted, possessing only a metallic currency, does labor meet its just reward; and the inevitable tendency of the sub-Treasury law is to bring into operation the anti-democratic principle of making the "poor poorer, and the rich richer," and is totally opposed to that "of promoting the greatest good of the greatest number."

We remain, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

BAKEWELL & CO.

August 17, 1840.

Sheriffs' Duties.—"Sheriffs in every county are to make returns of the votes given for Governor, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and to make out and transmit to said Secretary of State, within thirty days after the Election, a duplicate of the vote given for Governor, which the Secretary shall keep in his office for public inspection."

Mr. Grundy, with his colleagues, Anderson, Turney, and Watterson, on their way westward, addressed the People at Blountville, Jonesborough, Greeneville, Rogersville, and Rutledge, and were met by General Arnold at every place with the exception of the first. An incident which took place at one of these meetings is worth telling. Mr. Grundy alluded, in one of his speeches, to the Baltimore Convention of Whig Young Men as being composed of the "silk-stocking gentry." General Arnold made a very practical reply, by directing the attention of the People to the Senator's *ruffled* shirt, pumps, massive gold rings and breast-pin, and asked "if he was'nt a pretty pink of Democracy to talk of silk-stocking gentry?" The answer was conclusive. Before his next speech, *Mr. Grundy had borrowed another shirt.*—[*Times.*

☞ Our Senator, Mr. BROWN, is said to look very *strange*, and Mr. STRANGE is said to look very *brown*.—*Ral. Reg.*

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama, has, we fear, made a bad speculation. He subscribed for 600 or 800 copies of the Extra Globe, and his District has gone against him by about 700 majority. If he would double his subscription, he would probably double the Whig majority.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Symptomatic.—The Globe has commenced discussing Gen. Harrison's Cabinet. This looks very like given up the ship.

Melancholy.—It is with deep regret, says the N. Y. Courier, that we mention the death of *Henry Cassman McNeill*, son of Major Wm. G. McNeill, of New York city. In company with some youthful companions he was bathing in the Connecticut River, at Springfield, when venturing out too far, he suddenly disappeared.—The body was recovered in about a quarter of an hour, but life was extinct, and the efforts of the best medical aid which was called in proved ineffectual. He was a lad of bright promise, but thirteen years old, with manners and capacity far beyond his years. He had been educated at the school of Messrs. Peugnet and brothers, in New York, and was on a visit at his uncle's, Lieut. Whistlers, at Springfield, when this fatal event occurred.

MEETING OF THE MECKLENBURG TIPPECANOE CLUB.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Tippecanoe Club, held on Thursday evening, the 27th of August, the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition made by the Whigs of Anson to hold a meeting of the Whigs of each county at such place as may be designated for the purpose of considering and discussing the affairs of the country.

Resolved, That all who agree with us in political opinion and all others disposed to take an interest in said meeting, be invited to unite with us—and this invitation is particularly extended to the people of Cabarrus and Montgomery.

Resolved, That Eighty five persons be appointed as a Committee to meet such Committee as may be appointed on the part of Anson county, at the House of Squire Bevins in said county, on the 10th of September, to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Committee of the Tippecanoe Club be authorised to invite such gentlemen from a distance as they think proper, to unite with us on the occasion.

The Chairman then appointed the following persons, according to the third Resolution, viz.:

Col. R. M. Cochran, R. G. Howard, Col. T. J. Grier, Andw. Grier, Jas. Porter, Wm. H. Neal, Capt. J. B. Knox, Capt. H. Knox, Randolph Irwin, Robt. Walkup, Capt. Wm. Bigham, J. Hart, Esq., Col. S. Reid, J. H. Grier, Hugh Stewart, T. M. Kernes, B. W. Alexander, Franklin Stafford, Richd. King, Jas. Davis, D. M. Lees, Dr. S. H. Smith, Silas Alexander, Maj. R. Kirkpatrick, Jas. C. Wilson, A. L. Barry, Jno. Stitt, Esq. Col. J. E. Stitt, Jas. Nance, Marshall McCoy, T. A. Sparrow, Col. Abner Hunter, Richd. Rankin, Jas. Potts, S. A. Harris, Wm. F. Davidson, R. A. Wallace, J. A. Johnston, Chas. Overman, J. F. Irwin, P. M. Brown, J. H. Blake, G. Cruse, J. Sumner, S. P. Alexander, Col. M. W. Alexander, D. Jamison, C. Crittenden, W. W. Elms, T. J. Holton, Thos. Jamison, Wm. Houston, M. Phifer, Squire Stephens, J. Stephens, W. Hudson, Dr. J. A. McCall, John Medlin, D. Bolk, Pearson Bolk, G. McCain, J. T. Draffin, C. Query, Eli Stewart, Wm. Bibb, Wm. D. Winchester, R. Tomlin, J. B. Sample, Col. Jno. Black, Jno. Campbell, D. Maxwell, J. M. Black, Dr. D. Asbury, J. B. Peacock, J. Taggart, Dr. W. A. Ardrey, I. A. Ort, Maj. C. R. McGinnis, C. Weddington, Dr. I. Wilson, I. Parks, E. C. Wallace, W. Maxwell, J. Wilson, R. Watson, Col. W. N. Parks, J. M. Wilson, Elias Alexander, Col. D. Harry and Calvin Alexander.

WM. DAVIDSON, *President.*

F. M. ROSS, *Secretary.*

The following is the preamble and resolutions adopted at a previous meeting for the government of the Mecklenburg Tippecanoe Club:

Whereas, we a portion of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, are of opinion that a Crisis has arrived in the affairs our Country, which demand the utmost vigilance and exertions of every patriot; and whereas, we believe that in order that the ruinous policy, which has prostrated every interest may be abandoned, that the corrupt abuses which exist in every department may be removed, and that the profligate extravagance which characterises every branch of the public service may be corrected, it is necessary that there should be a change of the Federal Administration.—Therefore,

Resolved, That we enter into an Association, the object of which shall be, by diligent use of all honorable means to secure the elevation to the Presidency, of that distinguished Hero, Patriot and Statesman, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Resolved, That this Association shall be known by the name of the Mecklenburg Tippecanoe Club, which shall consist of a President, fifteen Vice Presidents, one Recording Secretary, four Corresponding Secretaries and one Treasurer, and all persons who sign their names to this Constitution.

Resolved, That this Club will hold its regular meeting on every Thursday evening of each week; and that the President and in his absence a Vice President, may call a special meeting at any time he may deem necessary.

Resolved, That fifteen members may, at any time, constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Club, and in his absence the most aged Vice President shall perform his duties, calling to order, taking the sense of the meeting on any questions which may be discussed and declaring the results, an appeal being from his decision to that of a majority of the meeting.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Club, to have them open for the inspection of the members of the Club, and to furnish a copy of the same for publication in the Whig, when called for by the Committee of Arrangements.

The Treasurer shall [illegible] on the [illegible] and pay out said monies according to the direction, and for the purposes as may be called on by the Chair, and receive such [illegible] as he may have received and of the state of expenditure.

That the Officers shall be elected by the Club, and shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the same.

Resolved, That all citizens agreeing with us in political opinion, be invited to become members of this Association.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable exertions to diffuse political information, that we may through enlightened public opinion obtain such a reform in the state of our affairs as we believe the prosperity of our country and the safety of her institutions require.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Whigs of Mecklenburg to form such Associations in every neighborhood whenever it may be convenient, that we may heartily agree and zealously co-operate in the accomplishment of these great objects.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of the adjoining parts of the counties of Lincoln, Iredell and Mecklenburg met agreeable to notice, being the 27th of August, to discuss the propriety of petitioning to the Legislature for the granting of a New County for the convenience of the citizens residing in the remote parts of each of the counties aforesaid.

On motion, R. H. Burton, Esq. was called to the Chair and J. W. Burton was appointed Secretary. The Chair then explained the object of the meeting. On motion of B. Shipp, Esq. a committee of nine, three from each of the adjoining counties, was appointed a Committee to report a boundary for the contemplated county. Messrs. B. Shipp, Wm. Little and Gilbert Milligan were appointed from Lincoln. Messrs. David McCrary, Howell Alley and Wm. Knox from Iredell. Messrs. Andw. Springs, D. L. Torrence and Jas. Nance from Mecklenburg. The Committee after a short absence, reported the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Dutchman's Creek in the county of Lincoln and running from thence a line on the West side of said Creek to a ledge of rocks nearly South of the house of Mr. Richard Rankin son of Wm., thence a direct line to the gap of the mountain on the road leading from Forney's old Forge to Lincolnton, thence with the extreme height of the mountain to Clubb mountain on the North side of the creek; thence along the ridge dividing the waters of Leper and Anderson's Creeks to the nine mile post West of Graham's Furnace; thence North with the old Ridge Road to the head of Anderson's Creek; thence East with the extreme height of Anderson's mountain to its termination; thence a direct line to Sherrill's Ford; thence crossing the River and running eastwardly a direct line to the Rowan line opposite Joseph Clodfelter's Mill on Withers's Creek; thence South with the Rowan line to the Cabarrus corner; thence with the Cabarrus line to the Mecklenburg line and with the Mecklenburg line opposite the widow Parks's; thence a westwardly course to James C. Montgomery's, on the Charlotte and Statesville road, thence a direct line to the Bridge over McDowell's Creek on the road from Beatties Ford to Charlotte; thence down the creek to the Catawba River; thence down the river to the mouth of Dutchman's Creek, the beginning. The report of the Committee was received by the meeting. On further motion, Dr. McLean and Messrs. Wm. M. and A. M. Shipp were appointed a Committee to draw up a petition to the Legislature. The first Committee then begged leave to suggest a name for the New County. The one proposed was "Graham," in honor of our lately deceased and highly esteemed fellow citizen, Gen. Graham, a hero of the Revolution. The Committee on the petition then reported, which was signed by most of the people present. On further consideration it was *Resolved*, That the citizens recommend that this petition and memorial be presented to the next Legislature to carry into effect the object of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lincoln Republican, Whig Banner and Charlotte Journal.

No farther proposition being made, the meeting then adjourned.

R. H. BURTON, *Chairman.*

JNO. W. BURTON, *Secretary.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

We promised, when the returns came to hand, to prepare a statement showing the majority in each Congressional District of this State, for and against the Whigs, as tested by the election for Governor, and we subjoin it accordingly:

WHIG MAJORITIES.

In Rayner's District,	- -	1113 votes.
In Stanly's do.	- -	346 "
In Graham's do.	- -	3,747 "
In William's do.	- -	2,756 "
In Fisher's do.	- -	3,100 "
In Hill's do.	- -	317 "
In Deberry's do.	- -	1,978 "
		13,357

VAN BUREN MAJORITIES.

In Shepard's District,	- -	347 votes.
In McKay's do.	- -	2,109 "
In Connor's do.	- -	872 "
In Bynum's do.	- -	17 "
In Hawkin's do.	- -	1,516 "
In Montgomery's do.	- -	283 "
		5,137

—*Ral. Reg.*

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Several of the Van Buren papers and leaders are kindly advising the Whigs on the subject of the election of Senators.—They have gone so far, some of them, as to name the gentlemen that ought to be chosen. The Whigs know how to appreciate their *disinterested* offices, but feel fully competent to the management of their own affairs. We would suggest to our brother Editors throughout the State, carefully to abstain from the discussion of the relative merits of gentlemen who may be spoken of as Candidates for this elevated post. No good can come of it, but harm possibly may. Some of the leaders, about here, are already predicting that our majority is so large that we shall split to pieces, when we come to settle down on our Candidates. Let us show our opponents that as defeat, heretofore, never drove us to despair, neither can success so intoxicate us, as to make us forget what is due either to ourselves or to the country. Some of those restless demagogues, who are always fishing in troubled waters, are seriously calculating, that there will be such division among the Whigs, that by uniting the whole Van Buren vote on some Whigs that *they* may prefer, two Senators may be elected not generally acceptable to the great body of the Whigs. If it might not be taken as impertinent, we would, as an humble member of the Whig party, entreat those on whom the selection of Senators may devolve, not to commit themselves, in any way, on the subject. Let them all come to the Legislature, determined to vote for those men, who are found, after a free interchange of sentiment, to be most acceptable to the great body of the Whigs of this State. Or, in other words, let them adopt for the regulation of their conduct in this matter, the sentiment of HENRY A. WISE—"*The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.*"—*ib.*

MARRIED

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Mr. JOSEPH E. SAMPLE to Miss MARGARET C. McKEE, all of this county.

Hymen—the sweetener of life,
Has spread his silken thread,
And these two hearts have wed
Hymen's holy band for life.—*Communicated.*

[We acknowledge our fee. We wish them happiness and prosperity.]

In Lincolnton, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. W. Crook, Dr. ELAM CALDWELL to Miss ELIZABETH MOTZ, all of Lincolnton.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A three day's meeting will be held in the Baptist Church in this place, commencing on Friday evening before the 1st Lord's Day in September. At which meeting the Ordination of J. P. Pritchard will take place.

Aug. 25, 1840.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 20th inst., will be exposed to Public Sale by the subscriber as Executor of Jas. W. Sprott, dec'd., at his late residence,

Horses, Hogs, Cattle,
Wheat, Oats, and Fodder,
Cotton Gin and Gear, Thrasher,
9 Bales of Cotton, &c.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

D. M. LEE, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 1, 1840. 3t

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

POETRY.

From the Norfolk Herald.

UNCLE SAM'S APPLE TREE.

TUNE—"*One Bottle More.*"

In Uncle Sam's Orchard there stood a fine tree,
And the fruit which it bore was delightful to see;
The nice Golden Pippins made such a fair show,
They caught the sharp eye of a Loco-foco.
Chorus—Loco-foco, loco-foco, They caught, &c.

Van Buren looked up and beheld with surprise,
The rich *Golden Harvest* 'twixt him and the skies,
But, being quite small he could not climb the tree,
So Andrew the *Great* put him up as you see.
Up as you see, &c.

Now seated securely, by means so unfair,
On his own little self he bestows his chief care;
For he and his comrades, like errant young thieves,
Have stolen the Pippins, and left us the leaves.
Left us the leaves, &c.

When friend Johnny Q. of this tree had the care,
We had plenty of apples and cider to spare;
But Martin Van Buren to keep the tree now,
Spends Thirty-nine Millions, we cannot tell how.
Cannot tell how, &c.

Unsatisfied still, with the plunder he's gained
All the fruit of the orchard must be retained
In his Sub-Treasury vaults and his safes, do you
see,
While the little Magician holds on to the key.
On to the key, &c.

"The people must look to themselves" he has said,
For supplicate him, when they must need his aid;
And lest they should thrive in the old fashion'd
way,
He bids them to labor for Sixpence a day.
Sixpence a day, &c.

To sustain him in power and enforce his behests,
An army of *self-equipp'd* men he requests;
And the number required to consummate his joys
Is *two hundred thousand* of Uncle Sam's Boys.
Uncle Sam's Boys, &c.

This *wise little man*, when the weather is fair,
In a grand *English Coach* deigns to take the fresh
air;
When he dines at the *White House*, we're credibly
told,
That his table is furnished with *spoons of pure
Gold*.
Spoons of pure gold, &c.

Now tell me, ye farmers who follow the plough,
And get your *Brown Bread* by the sweat of your
brow;
Will you cheer to the man who cares nothing for
you,
Or give your support to *Old Tippecanoe*.
To Old Tippecanoe, &c.

The working mechanics will surely agree,
That the price of their labor no *lower* should be;
They've tried Van One Term, and they find he
went du,
So they'll vote in *November* for Tippecanoe.
For Tippecanoe, &c.

Some call him a Granny, but 't must be confess'd,
That no Granny like him, was e'er seen in the
West—
And the good Western Ladies, with joy hail'd the
day,
When this excellent Granny came travelling that
way.
Travelling that way, &c.

For, from war's rude alarm and the battle's fierce
strife,
From the Cabin's red glare and the savage's knife;
From the dread Indian yell and the Tomahawk
too,
He delivered them quickly at Tippecanoe.
Tippecanoe, &c.

His next operation will still the loud grief,
Of *our mother country*, now seeking relief,—
On the fourth of March next, he will end her
deep woes,
By delivering her safely of Loco-focos.
Loco-focos, &c.

In a mug of hard cider, I'll give you a toast,
And we'll drink to our wives whom we ought to
love most;
Let us drink to our wives and the young Ladies
too,
For we know they are friends to Old Tippecanoe.
Chorus—Tippecanoe, Tippecanoe.
We know they are *friends* to old Tippecanoe.

G. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.

An English paper says the following adventure has of late been the subject of much conversation. On an evening early in March last, about dusk, a commercial traveller was proceeding from Cheltenham to Gloucester in a gig, when he was accosted by a respectably dressed lady, who informed him that she had been disappointed by the coach, and requested him to give her a seat in his gig to Gloucester. Commercial travellers are proverbially gallant and good natured; and the gentleman of the road in this instance possessed all the best characteristics of his 'order.' He was happy at the opportunity afforded him of being of the least service to the lady, whose petition was in the most moving terms; and, delighted rather than otherwise with his good fortune which had thrown such a companion in his way to beguile the solitariness and tedium of his journey, he at once granted the request, and handed the lady to the seat at his side.

The lady's proportions were somewhat of the largest, and the arm of which the traveller assisted as she sprung into the vehicle, appeared capable of defending its possessor from any improper liberties. Whether this circumstance induced the traveller to cast his eyes downwards, to observe whether all proportions corresponded, or whether like many other gentlemen of his craft, he boasted of being a connoisseur in fine ankles, we do not know, but the story goes, that while his *eyes did wander* toward the feet of his companion, his sight was far from being gratified by detecting something which bore very much the appearance of a man's trousers peeping from beneath a silk cloak and flounced petticoat.

All the comfortable reminiscences of past dangers, and all the anecdotes which he had heard from the "Nowgate Calendar" came fresh to his recollection. He had no doubt he was riding cheek by jowl with another Dick Turpin, who was waiting a suitable opportunity to rob, and perhaps to murder him. A lucky idea rose in his mind; he drew his silk handkerchief from his pocket; it fell into the road; it was a splendid "wipe," and as valuable as the one that an Egyptian gave to Othello's mother; he could not think of losing it, but his horse was too hasty tempered to allow him to trust the reins into strange hands: a thousand apologies, but would the lady be kind enough to step out and pick up the handkerchief, which was now some yards in the rear of the gig. The lady, charmed, and while she was performing the errand, the commercial gentleman gave the whip to his fiery courser, and soon left his treacherous fellow-passenger far behind. When he felt it prudent to moderate his speed, he discovered that the lady had left in the seat when she dismounted, a handsome muff, and putting his hand inside of it, found a brace of pistols, loaded, capped, and balled; and with the muff and its formidable contents, the traveller arrived safely in Gloucester, congratulating himself most heartily on the narrow escape which he had experienced.

A NEW ITEM IN A BILL.

Some twenty-five years ago while Jerome Bonaparte was travelling through New-England with a large suite, he stopped over night at the tavern of an avaricious old hunks in one of the beautiful villages of Western Massachusetts. The landlord was an English born, ultratory in his feelings, and when he heard in the morning that he was to have no less a person than a brother of the great Napoleon, with an extensive retinue, for his guests at night, his joy knew no bounds. Extra servants were employed, the rooms were all cleansed; clean sheets put upon the beds, chickens and turkies were run down and had their necks wrung—in short, every preparation was made to give the Prince a reception becoming his high rank.

Night finally came, and with it came Jerome Bonaparte with some twenty friends and servants. Here was a windfall for the old tavern keeper—here was business for him. Supper was soon served, the distinguished guests went to bed at an early hour, and at an early hour again next morning breakfast was prepared, and soon after every thing was arranged for their departure. There was one very important duty still to be performed by the tavern keeper—the making out the bill. Such customers were scarce—Bonaparte seldom visited that section of the country—and Boniface was determined to make the most of the present visit. He got along remarkably well with the bill until he had run it up to $75.—This was not enough. The landlord could'nt think of letting the brother of the greatest man of the age off short of $100. He "figured" it over again, added a little here, and put in another "extra" there, but after all it amounted to $90. "The bill! the bill!" was shouted in his ears, but the bill was "not right" as he viewed it. All was bustle and confusion. The French servants were chattering and bustling about, the carriages were all ready to start, and nothing was wanting but the bill.

"Why for you no make a de bill?" said the cashier of the party.

"In one minute," retorted the landlord, scratching his head.

"*By Gar* you *must* make him queck, or me no pay," continued the Frenchman.

"Yes, yes; I hear you," said the landlord, his eye glancing from one charge to another.

Suddenly a thought struck him. Amid the unwonted clatter, jabber and din about his ears, he reflected that he could turn all the extra noise and confusion, the visit had occasioned to some account. "The" item" he had so long tried to conjure up, was at length found, and he immediately finished his bill with

"*To making a d—d fuss generally*, $20."

The paymaster just glanced at the amount, paid the bill, and was off instanter. Whether Jerome Bonaparte ever found out that he had paid $20 for "making a d—d fuss generally"—about a Yankee Tavern keeper's house is more than we can say, but if ever Basil Hall, Fiddler, or Mrs. Trollope should get hold of this story, they may rely on its authenticity.—*Picayune.*

A man who was determined to be married.—In Scotland some time ago, a man, in the west end of the town had the bands of marriage betwixt him and a young woman regularly proclaimed in the Abbey Church. The wedding night was appointed, and the marriage supper provided.—The hour arrived, the company assembled, but they looked in vain for the "bonnie bride." After waiting in anxious suspense for more than an hour, the bridegroom stated that they were not to be baulked of their supper in consequence of the bride. The supper was discussed, a few bowls of toddy were drunk, and some jokes were made at the bride's expense, which the bridegroom took in good part. There were a few unmarried females present, one of whom gave the favorite song, "I'm ower young to marry yet." When it was approaching to midnight, it was proposed that the company should break up. To this the bridegroom replied, "There's nae hurry, for I'm determined to be married before we part." This announcement created no small surprise—and the unmarried females simpered and laughed. The bride-groom however declared it was no joke, and that he would marry any one of them that will accept his offer. To this one of them replied, "the offer has been fairly made and will be as fairly accepted. I have known you for a number of years as a well behaved industrious young man, and I begin to think that I'm not ower young to marry yet." The company were rather dull before, they now broke into uproarious mirth, and after drinking the health of the new made bride in a flowing bumper the marriage was consummated, 'a la Gretna-Green,' and the stocking was thrown amid loud cheers and laughter.

A Mistake Corrected.—An orator, holding forth in favor of "woman, dear, divine woman," concluded thus: "oh, my hearers, depend upon it, nothing beats a good wife," "beg your pardon," replied one of his auditors, "a bad husband does."

A loafer the other day asking for news was actually astonished on being informed that the Dutch had taken Holland. "And where," continued he, his eyes dilating with wonder—"where the d—l have they taken it to?"

A NOBLE ANSWER.—A French king once asked a Christian bishop if he "was noble." The bishop replied, that he did not know from which one of Noah's three sons he was descended!

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK. CHARLES OVERMAN.
Aug. 25, 1840. 46tf

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by the subscriber, at John P. Hunter's Store, on the 25th of September next, a Tract of LAND lying on the Catawba River, about half a mile below Mason's Ferry, containing between 300 and 360 acres. On the premises is a Dwelling House, Barn and good ORCHARD—the land is well-timbered and well-watered—about 30 acres cleared. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine the land. Terms made known on the day of Sale. J. P. HODGE.
Aug. 25, 1840. 48-5t2

CHEAP GOODS
FOR CASH.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business as speedily as possible, offers his present
Stock of Goods,
wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices for *CASH, Country Produce*, or good notes due.
All Notes and Accounts for 1837, '38 and '39, must be paid immediately, or they will be put out for collection. N. B. TAYLOR.
August 17, 1840. 47tf

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early in August. The Swan, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The Anson, Capt. Labbook, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for wharfage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.
The agents are Brown, Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Mowry, Jr. for Charleston.
J. ELI GREGG, *President.*
Cheraw, Aug. 4, 1840. 45tf

The Journal, Charlotte; and Western Carolinian, Salisbury, will publish the above 8 weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.—[*Gazette.*

Mrs. M. S. H. Dunn,

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED
"The Southern Harp,"

CONSISTING of Sacred Poems, adapted to the most admired popular airs. The want of ourious words to tunes of uncommon beauty, has, for a long time, been felt by herself and many others; and she hopes that this effort will gratify those who would prefer that the melodies they love should be clothed in language to which every serious heart and thinking mind can respond. Her aim will be to combine taste with piety; and thus while the ear is gratified, to improve the heart. She is persuaded that many beautiful musical compositions have sunk into obscure, because set to trifling words.
The work will be published in one volume, of from 150 to 200 pages, handsomely bound; and the cost will be $1 per volume.
It will be published this fall, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to cover the expense. If convenient, those who subscribe are requested to pay in advance.
We give below one or two specimens of the style and design of the work, omitting the music.

TUNE—"*The banks of the Blue Moselle.*"

When the bloom is on thy maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may never die;
Though beauteous flowers may wither here,
Where blighting storms destroy,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.

When the cheek grows pale, and the heart grows faint,
And dimmed is the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agony!
Oh! sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmly may he rest,
And forget his woes, in a long repose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

TUNE—"*Here we meet too soon to part!*"

We shall meet—no more to part,
Cease thy sorrows, mourning heart!
Weary days will soon depart,
Then we may rest forever!
When the work of life is done—
When the victor's crown is won—
Then, immortal life begun,
We no more shall sever.
We shall meet. &c.

In the home of peace and bliss—
In the world where *Jesus* is—
Where we bid adieu to this,
We may love forever!
Purified from every stain,
Through the Lamb that once was slain,
Dearest, we shall meet again,
And be parted never!
We shall meet, &c.

Subscription lists may be found at the Depository, Chalmers-street; at the Book Store of Mr. Beale, King-street; and the Courier Office, East Bay.
Charleston, Aug. 1, 1840.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, on the 25th of July last, Two COLTS, one a beautiful Sorrel Filly, three years old, having no marks by which she can be particularly described; the other a Bay Horse Mule two years old, without particular marks. Any person finding or taking up said Colts, and giving the subscriber information, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.
LEWIS DINKINS.
Providence Settlement, Aug. 4, 1840. 45tf

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.
H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, dec'd. requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known so as to enable him to pay the debts.
THOS. J. HOLTON.
May 19, 1840.

Presbytery of Concord.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet at Bush Creek Church, on the 4th Wednesday (the 23d day) of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Aug. 10, 1840.

Dr. C. J. FOX

INFORMS the citizens of Mecklenburg and the surrounding country, that he is receiving and opening the largest and best assortment of
MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oil,
Patent Medicines,
Thompsonian Medicines,
PERFUMERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS,
for Medical Uses,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.
ever offered in this market. Also, some superior
Chewing Tobacco,
all of which he will sell low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to and carefully packed up.
His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.
Aug. 11, 1840. 46tf

THE CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY

WILL be re-opened on the 1st Monday of October. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the Village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month:

Terms of Tuition per Session.

2D CLASS.
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, $6 50

2D CLASS.
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's 2d part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, $10 50

1ST CLASS.
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c. $12 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.
French, per Session, $10 00
Poonah Painting, per course, 10 00
Water Colors, per Session, 10 00
Chenille Work, Embroidery, Worsted Work, Lamp Mats, Sockets, Screens, per course, 5 00

The Department of Music will be under the personal direction of Miss Davidson.
Charge for Music on the Piano, per sess. $25
S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.
Aug. 4, 1840. 44tf

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by Hugh McQueen. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a mournful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world those biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the *archives* of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the vaster extent of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the endearing conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved unsuccessful.
The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a perservering effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been *rapidly* passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of those patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.
For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.
It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.
A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.
TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1840.

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several Carriages, Barouches, Carryalls, and a Rockaway Buggy, one of which is very well finished. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as great bargains will be given them.
All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.
WM. L. MITCHELL.
Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the
Manufacturing of Carriages,
and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.
April 10, 1840. 23tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING,
Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large
Jobs of Painting
at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.
I. W. THOMPSON.
April 2, 1840. 37tf
N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as
TAILORS,
to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the
Art of Cutting,
they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.
The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.
Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and reducing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind us to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.
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Drs. Mappoleit & Wallace

HAVING [illegible] with [illegible] in the practice of Medicine & Surgery in [illegible] branches. They may be found at all times (except when absent on professional business) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. E. Mappoleit.) Calls promptly attended to.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

Competition to the "LAFFITTE of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the
Coach Making Business
in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work will be equal, if not superior, to any made in the section of country. All he asks is a fair trial for his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.
All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.
His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Bonner's dwelling house.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 12tf

Lost by Mail

BETWEEN Charlotte N. C. and [illegible] C. H. Va. the right hand half of a [illegible] Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable to John E. Maddox or order, Office of Discount and Deposite in Natchez, dated June 1st, 1833, signed L. Marsham, President. The letter was mailed in [illegible] 1833, and No. 4786. The Handsome, Gentleman will much oblige [illegible] about the 19th of February, 1837.
SOPHIA JONES.
May 12, 1840. 32tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE
CAROLINA BEACON,
AND
Metropolitan Omnibus.
BY E. S. ZEVELY.

THE world is constantly changing;—[illegible] are changing, and customs, manners and habits are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, [illegible] along our mountains, through rivers, and [illegible] mounting obstacle after obstacle with the speed of Hazeppa's steed. In the place of the mean, ragged, dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed, spirited hebdomadals and dailies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has the progress of the age been manifested—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and carts we now dash over land at the tail of queer machines, puffing and smoking along at a fearful rate; and in place of barges and sail boats, we now dart through the winds, and steam tides and currents by the aid of all powerful *Steam.*
In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself in some of our principal cities—a few country papers have caught the charm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this [illegible] country. In North Carolina, this has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with, dirty, blackguard, subscribing, demoralizing politics—*because* their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, dashing, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead conductive style which is now controlling every thing else. There is a lack of *steam* about most newspapers now-a-days,—they navigate on the old plan—they have not yet adopted modern contrivances for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times," and the improvements of the age.
In news-matters, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the cream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.
In *philosophy and science*, we have an especial assistant—a great sage and erudite personage—whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously directed toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.
In *Politics*, the Beacon will be truly *independent*—not *neutral*, by any means, (understood we but INDEPENDENT;)—that is, we will say what we please, neither courting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than ourself or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for A. No. 1, and for the people generally in preference to any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and designs connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the fair sex.
The terms of the paper, subscriptions, advertisements, and all,—invariably CASH IN ADVANCE. No exceptions. No credit.
The Beacon will be published every Saturday and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas, or Canadas, by the earliest mails, at the rate of Two DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance for single copies. Five dollars will pay for three copies, and ten dollars will secure six copies for one year. Twelve copies may be secured for one year, (by clubs of that number of individuals,) by the remission of twenty dollars.
Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.

Wrapping Pa[illegible]

JUST received and for sale [illegible] supply of Wrapping [illegible] reams of Writing Paper.

WANTED [illegible] Boarders [illegible] preferred—[illegible]